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Hongkong Daily Press.

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8.00 " to 10.00 "	" 10 "
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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 "	" 10 "
1.15 " to 1.45 "	" 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 "	" 10 "
2.15 " to 3.00 "	" 15 "
3.00 " to 3.30 "	" 10 "
Night Cars	
3.30 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	Every Half Hour
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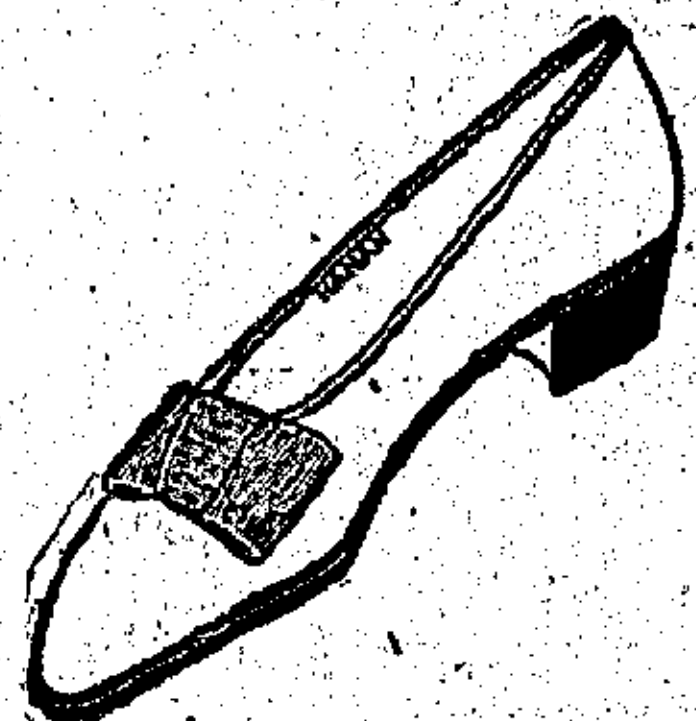
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[38-2]

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[163]

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[1281]

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DOORS OPEN 3 P.M.

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When Children will be admitted all Half-Price to all parts of the Circus.

Notice—Special Tram Cars will run before and after the Night Performances to
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PRICES AS USUAL.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half-Price to the 1st and 1st.50 seats.

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[1639]

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.
SHANGHAIAN APPEAL TO IRELAND TO BEAR
HER FAIR SHARE OF THE
BURDEN.

At the annual general meeting of the members of St. Patrick's Society, Shanghai, Mr. H. G. Simms, who presided, said that during the past year the membership had increased from 132 to 175. It was hoped to maintain three beds in the military hospitals in Dublin, Belfast and Cork for the duration of the war. Altogether £756 had been collected for tobacco for the Irish soldiers. The Society's funds stood at \$1,206.00 in cash and \$300 in 5 per cent. exchequer bonds.

A year ago—proceeded the Chairman—we had occasion to emphasize the paramount duty of Ireland to bear her fair share in the burden of the war. To-day we have again to urge on our countrymen at home to wake up and realize their responsibilities, and how impossible it is for Ireland to stand aside and leave it to others to stem the fierce assault on the civilization we enjoy. No country has laid greater stress on the right to free Government than Ireland, but what is Ireland doing to-day to hasten the coming of the greatest victory for free Government ever known to history? Not only is she not bearing her fair share of the burden, but she is actually embarrassing those who are doing it for her. A year ago there was no excuse for this attitude and to-day there is even less. She has not the great example of the United States, Ireland's friend, to point the way? Ireland cannot afford to alienate the sympathy not only of the British Empire but of the United States by playing into the hands of the common enemy. By our attitude in this war we shall be judged— Ireland's good name and her future position in the world are at stake. There is no such thing as standing aside in this struggle and after wards expecting to reap the benefits. It is Ireland's duty to mankind, to herself and to the memory of her sons who have given their lives to secure the freedom of their country that she should cease political wrangling and pull her weight in the boat.

Since we last met Irishmen have been invited to decide on their own form of Government. Under the chairmanship of an Irish statesman, Sir Horace Plunkett, who has done so much for the Irish people by developing the natural resources of the country and enabling the farmer to purchase outright the land he tills, the best brains in the country have been striving since last July to solve the question of Ireland's future Government by constitutional means and in a business-like way. We have great hopes that through this convention the rubbish heaps of suspicion and intolerance will be cleared away, and that there may be sown the seed of brotherly kindness which, given a fair chance, will yield a rich harvest for our country, a harvest of unity, peace and prosperity.

On the other hand, true to our national characteristics, we have in Sinn Féinism a unique and to this great convention Mr. De Valera and his associates are entertaining the young men of Ireland with a new doctrine that the salvation of the country lies in a brand new republic, a doctrine, gentlemen, which is too visionary and impracticable even for our land of dreams. Ireland's salvation lies in the development of her agriculture, in the revival of her industries, in the greater energy and initiative of her people, in the possession of a form of Government which satisfies her national aspirations, and in loyalty to the Empire in which she is a partner, and outside of which her position can be likened to leaving the safety of a liner in an open boat in mid-Atlantic.

It is incumbent on us Irishmen in the East who can appreciate the danger threatening our country to warn our people at home that Ireland's future peace and prosperity depend entirely on the triumph of the Allied cause, and every day Ireland holds back her full support she prejudices her position in the world by accumulating a feeling of resentment on the part of her best friends.

The position to-day demands a prompt settlement of our internal differences, even at the cost of great sacrifices, so that we may devote ourselves wholeheartedly to the graver issues on which our freedom depends.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

WHARF SEARCHING SUPERVISORS.

The D.S.P. calls for men to act as Search Supervisors in connection with the existing system of searching passengers' baggage at wharves.

Search Supervisors will do this duty in lieu of ordinary patrol duty, of which they will be entirely relieved.

Applicants must at once send in their names through their Unit Commanders to this office.

Further particulars appear on the Notice Board.

DISCIPLINARY BOARD.

A Disciplinary Board will sit regularly on Mondays (except holidays).

EQUIPMENT PARADES.

Platoons will parade at Headquarters (Club at 5.00 p.m. as detailed below. Caps with covers, rifles, ammunition, armlets, whistles and chains, and truncheons are to be produced for inspection by those in possession of same.

Musketry and Equipment officers to be in attendance.

No. 2 Platoon—Wednesday, March 6th.

No. 1 Platoon—Thursday, March 7th.

No. 3 and 4 Platoons—Friday, March 8th.

No. 7 and 8 Platoons—Tuesday, March 12th.

No. 5 and 6 Platoons—Thursday, March 14th.

SECTION BOLD BOOKS.

Have been returned to Company Commanders, to whom Section Commanders will apply for their return.

TRANSFERS.

F. C. 406 Angbar is permitted to resign.

By Order,
T. F. Hovon,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant,
Hongkong, March 4th, 1918.

A KIDNAPPING CASE.
AN OLD WOMAN CHARGED.

An old Chinese woman was charged, at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, with kidnapping a little girl on Feb. 20th from the custody of her mother at Yuenmait.

Sergeant McTulloch stated that defendant took the child to West Point, where she shaved the little child's head and then dressed her in another suit of clothing with the intention of making identification difficult. The mother of the child informed the Police, who arrested defendant.

The mother of the little girl said she did not know defendant. On February 20th she found her child missing and searched for her in vain. She reported the matter to the Police, and, on returning to her boat, continued her search. Then another little girl told her that the woman who sold cigarettes on the wharf had taken her child away.

Leung So, a boat girl, deposed that at about 8 or 9 a.m. on February 20th, while on her way back from the market she noticed defendant rubbing the child's head. On her return to the boat in the evening she told complainant of what she had seen.

Another woman said that defendant brought the child to her place on the day in question, saying it was her own. The child was crying, but defendant took no notice. Witness asked defendant to take the child away, but she went off without speaking a word. Witness then took the child to the Police Station.

Defendant said she met the child in the street. The child came running after her and asked her to take her back to her mother. As she was not going the same way at the moment she took the child to a friend's house with the intention of taking her back in the evening. As the child was crying and making a noise defendant took the child to the Police Station.

Complainant said her daughter was tempted to follow the defendant because she offered her two cents.

Mr. Dyer Ball said he did not believe defendant's story and sentenced her to six months' hard labour.

ESCAPED ENEMY PRISONER.
AUSTRIAN FORMERLY INTERNED
IN HONGKONG CHARGED
AT SHANGHAI.

At the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on February 20th, before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Kwan, A. Mueller, an Austrian subject, formerly interned at Hongkong and later sent to Australia, was charged with that, being the subject of a nation at war with the Chinese Republic, he did unlawfully enter the said Republic on February 12th without a permit, contrary to Article 7th of the Regulations governing enemy subjects in China.

Mr. Newman, opening the case for the prosecution, stated that the accused entered Shanghai by means of a Russian passport. When taken before the Russian Consul the Consul authorities said that he was not a Russian subject and consequently they knew nothing about him. Det. Sub-Inspector Givens said that he went to the accused's residence at 8, Yuhang Road, and when he arrived there Finkelstein saw him through the window and announced that the accused was in. He went in, and as he was searching the accused disappeared. A woman then came on the scene and shouted "Burglars" and refused witness admittance. He then told her that he was a police officer and that he held a Russian warrant. After some fifteen minutes the accused returned and was placed under arrest. Accused informed witness that he had only arrived a few days ago. He refused to say how he escaped from Australia, stating that that was his own business.

Mr. Russo, who appeared for the defence, asked the Court that the accused be made to register and in the meantime that efforts should be made to see if they could get anything concerning the accused from Australia by cable or otherwise, as he thought that there was someone working behind who was trying to ruin the accused.

The Court ordered that the case be adjourned for a week, and in the meantime the accused must hand over a written statement dealing with his career from the time he was interned at Hongkong to his escape and how he escaped from Australia. If the accused was a dangerous subject, then he ought to be handed over to the Chinese authorities for internment; but if there was nothing against him, then he would be made to register.

The case was resumed on February 27th, when Det. Sub-Inspector Givens, replying to the Assessor, said the accused's statement as to his escape from Australia had been found to be substantially correct.

The Assessor to the defendant—You claim to be of Slav nationality?—Yes.

Technically you are an enemy subject?—Yes.

You had better register yourself.

Mueller—I will do so.

As the defendant was about to leave the Court, Mr. Allan, who said he appeared for a Mr. Finkelstein, stated that an application had been made to the Russian Consul to issue a warrant against the defendant, who would be charged with assault. Counsel mentioned the matter because he did not know whether the defendant was going to leave Shanghai or not.

The Assessor said the man could not go away from Shanghai, and as far as he could see, the offence complained of was not committed within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Allan replied that the offence was committed at Tsinanfu, and this being a Chinese Court, he thought the matter would come before it.

The Assessor said the case would not come before him.

COMPANY MEETING.

SHANGHAI TUG AND LIGHTER
CO., LTD.

The 15th annual general meeting of the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd., was held on February 25th, Mr. John Prentice (Chairman) presiding.

The accounts showed that after writing off for depreciation Tls. 25,000 and reserved Tls. 6,000.08 for doubtful debts, there remained Tls. 196,787.01 for distribution, which the Directors recommended should be dealt with as follows:

Pay a dividend of 7 per cent. on preference shares 35,000.00

Pay a dividend of 15 per cent. on ordinary shares 75,000.00

Place to general reserve 50,000.00

Carry forward to new account... 36,787.01

Regarding the payment of 15 per cent. on the ordinary shares, the Chairman recalled that when the capital of the company was in 1910 reduced by Tls. 600,000 by writing down the value of the ordinary shares from Tls. 50 to Tls. 25, the then chairman at the meeting on March 31st, 1910, when the reduction was agreed to, said:—"The reduction of the capital will in no way affect the earning power of the company and should not affect the market value of your shares, for it should make little difference whether one has a Tls. 50 share on a seven per cent. basis or a Tls. 25 share on a 14 per cent. basis, and we hope to pay this latter dividend this year."

The dividends paid, since then, for the years 1910 to, and including, 1916, on the ordinary shares averaged for the seven years 6.57 per cent. and with the 15 per cent. it was proposed to pay for 1917, the average for the eight years would be 7.65 per cent. The dividend of seven per cent. on the preference shares had always been paid.

The placing of Tls. 50,000 to the general reserve fund would bring it up to Tls. 100,000.

The report and accounts were adopted, subject to an alteration to permit the directors' fees, which had been reduced in 1910 when the Company was in low water, to be increased to Tls. 1,000 each for 1917.

It was decided to pay a bonus to the foreign staff and Chinese indoor staff of 15 per cent. of their salaries for last year.

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
CO., LTD.

Subject to final audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., will, at the forthcoming general meeting, recommend payment to shareholders of a final dividend of \$2.50 per share and a bonus of \$7 per share for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

To transfer to reserve account \$400,000.00

To depreciate buildings 175,204.49

To pay a bonus to the staff of 73,000.00

And to carry forward about 380,000.00

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL SOCIETY

SEVENTY-EIGHT DEFENDANTS

Seventy-eight Chinese were charged at the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. Dyer Ball, with carrying on an unlawful Triad Society.

The first and second defendants were charged with managing, or assisting to manage, an unlawful society on the 2nd floor of No. 4, New Street, contrary to section 6 of Ordinance 1 of 1884. The other seventy-six defendants were charged with unlawfully attending the unlawful society. There was a third charge that all the defendants, without any excuse, did assemble together at 10 p.m. at this place. The first two charges were preferred by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs while the third charge was brought by Mr. Hall, A.S.P.

Mr. J. M. Hall, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, solicitors, appeared for the first two defendants.

Mr. King asked for a remand for a week to prepare the case. He said that amongst the defendants were twelve or thirteen police employees—messengers and coolies.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till Monday afternoon, fixing bail for the first and second defendants at \$250 each, for the fourth and fifth at \$100 each, and for the rest at \$25 each.

ANOTHER OPIUM SCANDAL.

ALLEGATION AGAINST THE
MINISTER OF FINANCE.

China has the prospect of another opium scandal (writes our Peking Correspondent). The name of the Minister of Finance is mentioned this time. He is alleged to have signed an agreement during his recent visit to Shanghai by which a considerable amount of the drug was to be purchased; in fact, it is asserted that he negotiated the contract which was alleged to have been put through by Feng Kuo-chung when he was Vice-President and which Parliament refused to sanction. Investigations are in progress both in China and in England with a view to suppressing entirely this illicit business.

SPORT.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES.

T. E. Pearce again leads both lists as the result of a good bowling performance on Saturday against the Middlesex. His total number of runs in batting is nearly 700, and he has a very big lead. Only his clubmate, H. E. Muriel, comes anywhere near him, and these two are the only batsmen in the league who have so far made 500 runs. In the bowling averages P. H. Cobb, who has perhaps been the most consistent bowler in the Colony, comes up to second place, and as he may be expected to get a fair crop of wickets next Saturday against Craigen-gower, he will probably figure at the head of the bowling list at the end of the season.

Both G. E. Marley and K. Brayshaw improved their positions on Saturday, and the former only requires two more wickets to get his 50 for the season. He is the only player who seems now likely to make 500 runs and take 50 wickets during the season's league cricket.

Commander Gibson has four matches in which to make 200 runs and get 7 wickets, and if he is in form he will possibly just succeed in being bracketed with Marley. P. H. Cobb has most wickets to his credit with 65, closely followed by J. S. Graham and Un-Hew Fan, with 63 and 60 respectively, while S. S. Crippwell and D. E. Donnelly have also passed the 50 mark. From a perusal of these lists it would appear that the bowling in Hongkong is much better than the batting.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings	Not out	Highest Score	Total	Average
T. E. Pearce, H.K.C.C.	13	3	120	694	69.40
H. E. Muriel, H.K.C.C.	12	7	80	517	47.73
K. S. Macaskill, K.C.C.	9	1	70	295	30.67
N. Sze Kwong, C.R.C.	17	4	105*	491	34.69
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	15	1	115*	471	33.64
Com. Gibson, Navy	11	2	113*	294	32.66
G. E. Marley, U.C.C.	13	0	76	40	31.53
Sir Black, Navy	14	1	70*	363	27.92
J. P. Robinson, K.C.C.	14	5	70*	233	25.68
W. H. Dixon, C.S.C.C.	13	0	72	330	25.38
A. H. Rumjahn, U.C.C.	14	1	72	320	25.38
A. A. Claxton, K.C.C.	9	1	66	197	24.63
D. M. Goodall, C.S.C.C.	14	1	62*	34	24.15
Capt. Gray, H.K.C.C.	12	0	61	252	23.50
M. H. Abbas, C.C.C.	12	1	74	223	21.18
J. S. Graham, C.C.C.	16	3	52	262	20.15

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	O.	R.	W.	A.
Pearce, H.K.C.C.	46	175	52	7.95
Cobb, K.C.C.	197	493	65	8.33
Hamilton, C.S.C.C.	126	351	42	8.35
Stalker, K.C.C.	106	305	34	9.
Marley, U.C.C.	163	462	43	9.62
Brayshaw, U.C.C.	147	449	43	10.44
Redmond, U.C.C.	73	241	23	10.47
Gibson, Navy	139	451	43	10.48
Crippwell, R.E.	137	572	64	10.69
Bird, C.S.C.C.	104	389	31	10.63
Pestonji, K.C.C.	155	444	41	10.83
Baines, R.G.A.	81	229	21	10.90
Reakes, R.E.	137	545	49	11.12
Morgan, H.K.C.C.	102	393	35	11.37
Graham, C.C.C.	283	724	63	11.49
Donnelly, H.K.C.C.	179	632	53	12.15
Deacock, R.G.A.	65	144	20	12.20
Witchell, C.S.C.C.	67	272	21	12.95
Un-Hew Fan, C.R.C.	217	739	60	13.01
Athorne, R.G.A.	79	439	32	13.71

BILLIARDS.

Sergeant S. H. Barker, R.G.A., met G. J. R. Lord, R.G.A., in the Billiard Championship Competition at the Victoria Recreation Club last night. After a very fine exhibition by Gunnor Lord, who compiled a splendid break of 80, which he misused with the balls in easy position, Sergeant Barker was defeated by 231 points, the closing scores being:—Lord, 400; Barker, 119.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY CHINESE
SHROVE.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese shroff was charged with embezzling the sum of \$504.73 belonging to his employers, the Kwong Hing firm, at No. 5, Kremer Street.

Mr. A. H. Crew presided.

It was stated that the defendant went round to the different shops collecting moneys due, before the Chinese New Year, and on Chinese New Year's eve he absconded.

Defendant admitted taking \$400, but said it was in lieu of unpaid salary for several months.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

PRIVATE WIRELESS INSTALLATION AT SHANGHAI.

According to the Chinese Press an interesting discovery has been made by the Chinese police, who recently found concealed in a house near Lunghua a complete wireless telegraphy outfit. It appears that the owner of the property, a paper merchant living in the International Settlement, purchased four years ago about 12 mow of land for the purpose of establishing there a tomb and shrine for the reception of ancestral tablets. In one of the rooms of a house was discovered a wireless installation concealed in a wooden case, while from another room projected a pole bearing the aerials. The place has been sealed by the authorities, who have placed a guard over it, and it is reported that the matter will be brought before the International Mixed Court.

THE GRESSON STREET AFFRAY.

ONE OF THE MISCREANTS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

THE STORY OF THE SEARCH.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Ng King was charged with being concerned in the murder of Inspector O'Sullivan, Sergeant Clarke, and a Chinese constable at No. 6, Gresson Street, on January 22nd.

The case created a great deal of interest and there was a large crowd of spectators present in Court.

Addressing the prisoner, the Magistrate said:—With reference to the charge of murder committed in Yau-mai you are remanded till next Monday morning at 10 o'clock. I will now hear the evidence on the first charge, of the murder of three policemen—a European Inspector, a European Sergeant, and a Chinese constable—committed on the 22nd January at No. 6, Gresson Street.

Mr. Leo Longenotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, said:—I think the facts of the terrible affair in Gresson Street are so fresh in your mind and so generally well-known, it is not necessary for me to go into any details of this affair which has resulted in the death of two of our most popular police officers—Inspector O'Sullivan and Sergeant Clarke. Your worship will remember that certain desperadoes took up a position in Gresson Street, and Sergeant Clarke and Inspector O'Sullivan, who went there to execute a search-warrant, were killed. These desperadoes then held the house against all the Police that came, with the result that there were terrible casualties—several deaths and many people wounded. This afternoon I merely propose to call the doctors who held post-mortem examinations on the bodies; Mr. Vergette, who will produce the plans; and several other witnesses who identified the bodies.

Dr. Macfarlane, Medical Officer of the Victoria Mortuary, said:—At 10.10 a.m. on the 23rd of January at the Victoria Mortuary I made a post-mortem examination of the body of a European, who was known to me personally. I identified the body as that of Sergeant Clarke. A bullet, which went through the left lung and the liver, was found in the skin at the back. I produce one of the two bullets; I am not sure which. There was a bullet wound in front of the chest, about the middle line, and the bullet was found in the skin on the left side. There was a smaller bullet wound in front of the right shoulder; this bullet had passed through the right lung and was not found. The cause of death, in my opinion, was owing to the bullets going through the heart and both lungs.

Prisoner said he had no questions to ask, but added:—I am feeling a pain in my heart; I feel as if death is approaching me.

The Magistrate—Get him a chair to sit down.

Dr. Woodman examined the prisoner and said that he seemed well.

Dr. W. J. Woodman was next called. He deposed:—I am Assistant Medical Officer at the Government Civil Hospital. At about 5.30 p.m. on January 22nd I went to the Victoria Mortuary and saw the body of Inspector O'Sullivan, which was identified by Inspector Gordon and Sergeant Cotton. The deceased had a bullet wound through his head, two bullet wounds going right through the left chest, and another in the right groin. There was one in the centre of the left side which had passed through the lungs and through the neck, and the bullet was found behind the left side of the jaw. The cause of death was the bullet wound through the head.

I also examined Kwong Sai, the Chinese detective, who was admitted to the Hospital on the same date at 12.30 p.m. He had a bullet wound in the lower right side of the stomach. On operating it was found that his intestines were perforated in nine places. He also had a bullet wound in his leg. This bullet was removed. I produce the bullet, which fell out of his trousers and was afterwards picked up in a ward of the Hospital. He died on the 24th of January from the effects of the wound in his stomach. I held a post-mortem examination on the same day.

I also examined the prisoner, who was brought to the Hospital on the same date. He had a bullet wound on the right side of his upper lip, several bones being broken. I operated upon him on the same date and extracted a bullet. There was another wound in the chest, but the bullet in this case has not been extracted. The man has been discharged from Hospital.

Defendant (in reply to the Magistrate)—I have no questions to ask.

Sergeant Cotton gave evidence of identification.

Ah Hing identified the body of the Chinese detective.

Mr. R. S. Vergette, of the Public Works Department, produced a plan of the scene of the tragedy, and a block plan of the neighbourhood.

The Magistrate—Do you want the plan of the Japanese Restaurant included?

Inspector Sim—Yes, two Indian constables were shot and died there.

The Interpreter at the Central Police Station said that at 3.15 p.m. on January 27th, in the office of Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., I explained to defendant the charge, in reply to which he made a statement, and signed it. This was his statement:—"In fact I know nothing about it."

THE STORY OF THE SEARCH.

Chang Kan, the Chinese constable, who shot the prisoner and afterwards removed him to the Police station, said that on January 22nd, at about 10.45 a.m., he left with Inspector O'Sullivan and Sergeant Clarke, Shun Tai, Kwong Sang,

Kwong Kai, Lo Kwai, Kwong Wa, Chan Tun, Ny Fu and Li Kam Yau, for No. 6, Gresson Street. In the party were two Europeans and nine Chinese. Witness proceeded: We all left the station together, except Kwong Sai, whom we met in Des Vaux Road and asked him to accompany us. Before starting we were instructed to take along with us handcuffs and revolvers. I armed myself with a revolver and also carried a pair of handcuffs.

Inspector Sim here produced a pair of handcuffs which he said were found by the side of the deceased Chinese constable in the room where the bodies were found at Gresson Street.

Continuing, witness said:—Four of us carried revolvers—Kwong Sang, Shun Tai, Lo Kwai, and myself. The other Chinese did not carry any revolvers. I do not know whether any of the European officers carried revolvers; I did not see that any of them had any. We all got into the tramcar at Des Vaux Road, and alighted together at the entrance to Gresson Street. We went to the first floor of No. 6. As we were going away from the Police station I was informed of the reason for our going to No. 6, Gresson Street. Shun Tai led the way up the stairs, followed by the European police officers after I cannot remember the exact order. We entered the first floor in the same order.

The Magistrate—You remember, Inspector Sim, that some time ago there was a case in which a man was charged with cutting electric wires opposite No. 8. Is it the same house?

Inspector Sim—No, but the house is built on similar lines.

Witness, continuing, said:—I went up the staircase and crossed the bridge and then entered the back portion of the house. Shun Tai asked me to guard the door communicating with the back part of the house and the bridge. We arrived at the house at 11 a.m. The Police who went to the back portion of the house passed by me. The two Europeans and four Chinese—Kwong Sai, Kwong Kwai, Sun Tai, and Lo Hoi—went into the back portion of the house. Sergeant Clarke returned to the back part of the house and had just returned. There were altogether nine Chinese; three of them followed Sergeant Clarke as he went up to the second floor, but did not come back with Sergeant Clarke. Li Kam Yau was sent to the back entrance leading to Lun Fat Street. Inspector O'Sullivan and four Chinese entered the house and the second floor, except Kwong Sai. There was no noise. The whole place was silent. Sergeant Clarke came down from the second floor and entered the cubicle about two minutes later by himself. I heard Inspector O'Sullivan say to Sun Tai, "Get up, get up." I then heard Sun Tai ask: "Where do you come from?" and one of the robbers replied, "From Swatow."

Then I heard Sun Tai call out: "Who has got the handcuffs?" and I replied: "Here, I moved up to Sun Tai and handed him the handcuffs. I heard Sun Tai say: "Where cubicle is that?" He pointed to the front cubicle. There was no reply, so Sun Tai went to the front cubicle. I then heard a voice from inside saying in a low tone "Put on your coat, put on your coat." I think it was the voice of Inspector O'Sullivan. I heard the noise of boxes being moved. Then Inspector O'Sullivan shouted out twice: "Do not move; do not move." I then heard the report of a firearm being discharged. Four or five shots were fired. I tried to go in, but I dared not do it; so I rushed into the street. I was trying to draw my revolver out as I ran downstairs. I got into the street, followed by Sun Tai, who told me that he had been wounded in two places. When I got into the street, I ran past No. 8 house, while Sun Tai stood near No. 9. None of the other policemen came out of the house. After Sun Tai and I came out of the house, prisoner followed with another man who was carrying a revolver. That man was about ten paces behind. I did not see anything in his hand while he was out in the street. When the prisoner came out, he shouted: "This is also one of the men." Sun Tai shouted: "Fire." I discharged my revolver, and the prisoner fell wounded. I fired twice, the first shot missing. The second bullet penetrated his upper lip. The man was walking fast towards me at the time, but not running. I fired at the other man, also, and he returned the fire. The robber fired at me before I fired at him. Prisoner and the other man both came down the staircase of No. 6. Prisoner fell down wounded between Nos. 8 and 10. The other man rushed back to No. 8, and clambered up the staircase. I was then alone in the street, as Sun Tai had walked away. I screamed out: "Keep a sharp look-out; keep a sharp look-out; watch the door." I shouted out to anyone who might hear that I had only one more shot left. There were no shots left. After a few minutes the three Chinese who had gone on top came down. One of them said: "I saw a man rolling down the stairs." Two of them went into Queen's Road, and the other towards the Praya. I remained at the entrance to No. 10, keeping watch there. Inspector Sim then arrived. About twenty minutes later Lo Hoi rolled down the staircase heading a number of firearms were being discharged while he was rolling down the stairs.

The Magistrate—Is Lo Hoi dead?

Mr. Longenotto—No, he is alive and a witness in the case.

Witness, continuing, said that Lo Hoi was holding a revolver. He pointed to his right hip and said he had been wounded there. He then ran across the road to the other side. On the Inspector's arrival, which was about a minute after Lo Hoi's coming downstairs, he asked me for my revolver to go up to the house, but I did not give it to him. The Inspector asked me what was the matter. I replied: "Don't go up; don't go up." I am not quite sure how many men came down.

The witness had not concluded his evidence when the case was remanded by Mr. J. R. Wood till 11 a.m. to-day.

THE DISASTER AT THE NAUCCOURSE.

OPENING OF THE ENQUIRY.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DESIRE.

The preliminary arrangements were made at the Magistracy yesterday for holding the enquiry into the disaster which occurred at the Race Course on February 26th.

The Coroner, Mr. J. R. Wood, took his seat at 12 noon and immediately proceeded to draw from the ballot-box the names of those who would be required to serve on the jury. As is known, the Coroner's Abolition Ordinance of 1888 was amended by the Legislative Council a few days ago in order that the Coroner might, in exceptional cases, draw the jury from the special jurors' list. Advantage was taken of these new powers, and seven special jurors were summoned to be in attendance. The following were selected:—Arthur Howard Barlow, William Charles Jack, James Heslop Wallace.

Mr. Barlow was chosen to act as foreman.

The Coroner then invited the Attorney-General to make a statement.

The Attorney-General—The Crown Solicitor is appearing to assist your Worship and the jury, as far as he can, in the conduct of the enquiry. I am glad to learn that some of the families who are affected by the disaster will also be represented here. Mr. Lo is attending to represent some of them. I am appearing for the Government, and I propose to make a short statement and then not to attend any further. Technically and formally your Worship and gentlemen of the jury are here to enquire into the cause of the death of a single person. Unhappily, the disaster in which she lost her life resulted in the deaths of over 300 persons. The enquiry, therefore, is one of exceptional importance and probably no Magistrate or Coroner in Hongkong has ever before had to enquire into a disaster of such magnitude. That brings me to the first point I wish to make, and it is that the Government considers this enquiry of the very greatest importance and urgency, and I would ask your Worship and gentlemen of the jury to devote as much time as they can to this enquiry as you and they can spare from their other duties in order that the enquiry may be concluded at the earliest date possible. The second point I wish to make is that the Government are anxious that the enquiry shall be as full and exhaustive as possible. Government departments may come in for criticism. Their conduct, at all events, will be examined and the Government wish that this examination and that criticism may be as full and as searching and as independent as they can possibly be made. The Government would welcome that criticism. They would welcome the advice of the jury on the measures which ought to be adopted for the future. They are anxious to learn the lesson that this disaster may have for them and for the Colony generally. The very importance of the enquiry makes it necessary that a full enquiry should be made beforehand by the Government and the evidence carefully examined and systematised before your Worship. It is, therefore, impossible for the Crown Solicitor to put before your Worship this morning any evidence, and he is going to ask your Worship to fix an early day this week for the substantial opening of this enquiry. In the meantime, I may perhaps be allowed to suggest certain heads under which the enquiry might be arranged. It may be that in the course of the enquiry some of these heads may be found to be unnecessary or the enquiry may cast itself eventually into some other form. At all events these are the heads under which the Crown Solicitor is at present making his enquiries, and it may possibly help to clear one's mind to have the matter stated in some sort of system. The heads of the enquiry I suggest may be grouped into two classes. One I will call the cause of the collapse; and under that class will fall questions relating to the construction of the stands, the oversight and passing of the matches by the Public Works Department, the question of the stability of the stands for ordinary purposes, the question of the capacity of the stands and the question of undue strain—for example, the strain caused by sudden panic—questions of any evidence of any cause which may have led to such panic. It may also be necessary to enquire into the question of the stability of the stands, the question of the capacity of the stands, the question of undue strain—for example, the strain caused by sudden panic—questions of any evidence of any cause which may have led to such panic. It may also be necessary to enquire into the question of the stability of the stands, the question of the capacity of the stands, the question of undue strain—for example, the strain caused by sudden panic—questions of any evidence of any cause which may have led to such panic.

The enquiry may be arranged under the following heads:—The cause of the collapse; the construction of the stands; the oversight and passing of the matches by the Public Works Department; the question of the stability of the stands for ordinary purposes; the question of the capacity of the stands; the question of undue strain—for example, the strain caused by sudden panic—questions of any evidence of any cause which may have led to such panic.

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The Crown Solicitor—On Thursday, I think, if that will suit your Worship. The Coroner—This enquiry is into the death of a Chinese lady named Ma Kan-shi, resident at 31, Jervois Street, whose remains were identified on the scene of this disaster. I was intending to ask for evidence to be called this morning—evidence of identification—but I have been informed that to-day is the day of the funeral. The Attorney-General has asked that this enquiry should be carried through as fully and speedily as possible, and I am, entirely of the same mind, and no doubt you, gentlemen of the jury, are also. What I would ask you to do is to give at least three hours a day—if possible four—to this enquiry and to commence on Thursday next. I would like to hear from the foreman: whether in his opinion it would be more convenient to the jury to sit from 11 to 1 in the morning and from 2.15 to 4 in the afternoon or to commence the sittings at 2 p.m. and continue to a later hour.

After a little discussion Mr. Barlow stated that the jury would prefer to sit for two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon.

The Coroner—Commencing on Thursday and sitting continuously on Thursday, Friday and Saturday morning. I am not in a position at present to indicate at all what length this enquiry may be. Is there any particular topic which you would like to be kept free for business arrangements?

Mr. Barlow stated that if the enquiry was not finished by the 13th, Mr. Wallace desired that it should not be continued on the 13th and 14th, as he would have a steamer in port.

The Coroner—If the enquiry is not concluded by the 13th it will be resumed on the 14th. After that we will see how we stand. Now I propose to adjourn the enquiry until Thursday at 11 o'clock in this Court, but in the meantime the Crown Solicitor has motor-cars waiting outside, and a plan of the site on which these matches were erected has been pegged out by the Public Works Department. I propose to ask you, gentlemen of the jury, to come with me now to examine the site and to return to town by the same car.

The Coroner and the jury then left for Happy Valley.

Mr. Lo is representing at the enquiry the families of the following:—Fung Lok Yuen, Lau Chan San, Leung Wai Sam, Tsang Wah, Lai Tien, and Loong Kung Ka, all of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; Ma U Chuen, 138, Temple Street; Yau-mai; Lau Yik Shing, shroff to Messrs. Leigh & Orange; Lau Hui, a native of Heung Shan; Fung Li Sze, 7, Mosque Terrace; Leung Chan Shan, 15, Des Vaux Road, West; Tsui Kwok Fui, typist; and Hon. Kue Lam, shroff in the compradore department of the Mercantile Bank of India.

SOLEMN REQUIEM MASS AT R. C. CATHEDRAL.

SYMPATHETIC REFERENCE TO UNFORTUNATE VICTIMS.

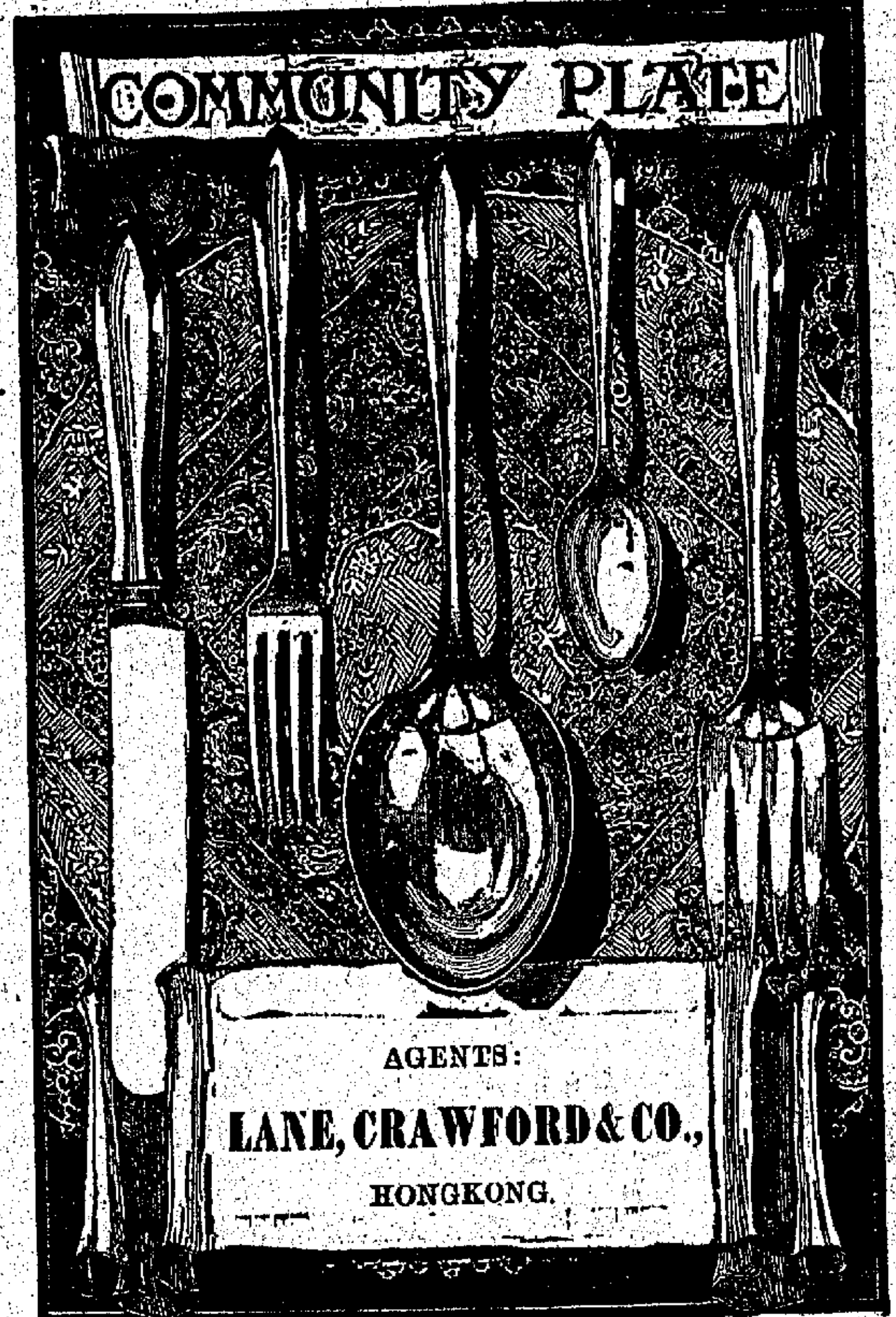
Yesterday, the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception was thronged with people of every nationality to assist in the Solemn Requiem service which was held for the repose of the souls of the unfortunate victims of the terrible catastrophe at Happy Valley on the 26th February. The church was draped in black and a huge circle was suspended from the dome with black draperies extending to the four large pillars in which a large canopy over a catafalque was erected, surrounded with candles and beautiful wreaths. The Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Fr. De Maria, Pro-Vicar Apostolic, assisted by the Rev. Fr. Souvey and the Rev. Fr. Pozzoni, the Rev. Fr. Noval acting as Pandjari to the Bishop. After the Mass the Rev. Fr. G. M. Spada, rector of Kowloon Church, addressed the congregation:—

We are here, he said, this morning to offer the Holy Sacrifice and our prayers for the repose of the souls of the unfortunate victims of last Tuesday's terrible catastrophe which has so parallel in the history of the world. This is an act not only of sympathy to soothe the sorrow of the relatives of the deceased but also a duty to pray God that in His infinite mercy He may forgive the victims their trespasses and give them eternal rest. Death is a penalty which every child of Adam must pay to nature. "It is appointed unto man once to die." This sentence was passed by the Lord upon all flesh. Our entrance into this world is hailed with joy and gladness; our departure is attended by sorrow and gloom. Yet the latter is so truly an adjunct of the former that it may be said of the child for whose birth friends rejoice and the mother no longer remembers her travail that the only heritage it must inevitably claim and cannot renounce is death. Although bound by this inexorable law we are prone to an affliction to which in the order of nature we find it difficult to be reconciled. In the light of faith, however, we come to regard death as a testimony of the resurrection of Jesus Christ our Saviour, and the gate of eternal union with Him in the kingdom of His Father. But it is always a painful thought to suddenly appear in the presence of God without being properly prepared. But we hope that the poor victims in their abiding faith have realised at that terrible moment their state, and that they had recommended their souls to God, and by accepting death from His hands had received mercy and grace according to the words of our Lord: "Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy." Let us therefore, frequently pray God to pardon any offence that may stand in the way of their entrance into the glory of Angels and Saints. And now let us pray, "Give them, O God, eternal rest, and let perpetual light shine upon them."

Immediately after, the clergy at the Sanctuary started in procession to the catafalque, while the orchestra of the Police Reserve played Chopin's funeral march. The clergy intoned the Requiem, and the Bishop pronounced the last benediction. Requiescant in pace the departed souls.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

INTIMATIONS
"THE ARISTOCRAT OF THE DINING TABLE."
STOCKED IN
FOUR DESIGNS AND THREE QUALITIES.
GUARANTEED
50 YEARS 25 YEARS AND 10 YEARS RESPECTIVELY.



AGENTS:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
HONGKONG.
JUST RECEIVED AN EXCELLENT SELECTION
HALL MARKED
STERLING SILVER GOODS
SUITABLE FOR
WEDDING, COMPLIMENTARY AND
CHRISTENING GIFTS.

Isn't it annoying to have your guests ring and ring and finally leave because your doorbell is "out of order"?

Keep your bell well with

GE Bell-ringing Transformers

NEVER OUT OF ORDER—NEVER EXHAUSTED

FOR SALE BY ELECTRICAL DEALERS.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,
Sole Agents.
Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1990.

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

NEW SHOES
— FOR —
LADIES'
AFTERNOON WEAR.
STYLISH BOOTS & SHOES
JUST ARRIVED!

Among those present were:—Rev. Fr. Robert, Rev. Fr. Monier and the clergy staff of the Cathedral with all the Seminarians. Special seats were reserved at the Chancel for the A.D.C. to the Governor of Macao, Capt. Torre de Vilela, and the Consuls for Portugal and Mexico. At the Gospel side, seats were provided for the relatives of the deceased, and at the Epistle side for Mr. Francis D'Almeida, Chief Inspectors Leo D'Almeida, Castro and J. M. Wong, Inspectors A. de Silva Netto, Messrs. O. M. Alves, M. Piqueiro, J. Fothergill and A. C. Botelho, military officers, and civilians.

Several members of the Police Reserve occupied seats in the body of the church. The pupils of the French and Italian Convents with their teachers and the staff of the Christian Brothers and pupils of St. Joseph's College, and members of the various associations were present. Wreaths placed at the foot of the catafalque were from the following:—Mrs. L. F. N. Ribeiro and family, Messrs. Connell Bros., Mr. A. Balazs, Mr. G. E. Towns, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and the Portuguese gaff of the same Bank.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG HOTEL

NOTICE

THE TEA DANCE which was to be held on FRIDAY next, the 8th inst., is CANCELLED.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[1738]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.
HAPPY VALLEY COURSE.

THROUGH the courtesy of the STEWARDS of the JOCKEY CLUB, the Golf Club will be housed temporarily in the Jockey Club Stand, Racecourse. The Ladies' Room situated in the Grand Stand has also been lent for the use of Lady Golfers.

Caddies will not be allowed in the Race Club enclosure, but will use their quarters alongside the old Club House. To prevent any abuse of the hospitality of the Stewards of the Jockey Club, Members must strictly observe the special conditions concerning the regulating of Caddies and other matters which will be posted on the Club Notice Board.

The Jockey Club Room will be open for Golf Club Members TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 6th inst.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN BENTLEY,
Hon. Secretary.
[1737]

PONIES! PONIES! PONIES!

PUBLIC ROUNP.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Rounp TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 6th March, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Fountain, opposite the City Hall, A LARGE NUMBER OF WELL KNOWN RACE PONIES.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
TERMS—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers. [1738]

NOW ON SALE.

DIRECTORY
OF
PROTESTANT
MISSIONARIES

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.

"Hongkong Daily Press" Office.

PRICE:

Cloth Cover \$1.25
Paper " 0.80

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETING of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the
Session, 1917.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5

"Daily Press" Office.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PART-MUTUEL

TICKETS on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners, also Cash Sweep ticket holders, of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 3.30 P.M. 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 29th March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.

LOWE BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Accountants to the Club.
HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB. [1717]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE

THE THIRTY-SECOND YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
E. DES VIGUEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1918. [1730]

PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN BEEF AND MUTTON—Headquarters Philippine Department, Office of Department Quartermaster, Manila, P.I. Sealed Proposals will be received here until 11 A.M. April 3rd, 1918, and then opened for furnishing about 6,000,000 lbs. Beef and 75,000 lbs. Mutton. Further information on application. [1731]

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHAN CHUNG PO having voluntarily Resigned from the position of Comptroller to this Company as from 28th inst., we have appointed Mr. KWOK HIN WANG to be Comptroller in his place for our Hongkong and Canton Offices.

JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Acting Local Manager.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1918. [1698]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held TO-DAY (TUESDAY), 5th March, 1918 at 4 P.M. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
(2) To elect a New Committee.
(3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1918. [1674]

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 6th March, 1918, at 4 P.M. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
(2) To elect a New Committee.
(3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1918. [1675]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 5th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1918. [1713]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, at 12.30 P.M., when the following Resolution passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, convened for that purpose and held on the 14th February, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of the Meeting."

Should the above Resolution be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

A Print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Company.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1918.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [1714]

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are hereby notified that redemption of the BONDS DRAWN on 20th February last will begin on 1st March, 1918.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the BANK OF CHINA and BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS or any of the Branches of the above Banks and also at the Shanghai Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any bond of which the following are the two terminal numbers, namely, 68, 14, 23, 25, 47, 51, 63, 67, 77, 84, 00, is a Drawn Bond.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs. [1737]

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

DISPENSARY Buildings, Raffles Place, Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS of the STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, where subscription are received, new Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in port. [1828]

G. B. R. NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Admiral or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POST OFFICE between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[1698]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [1618]

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings
HOUSES on Shameson, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [1620]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [1622]

WANTED.

TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. First floor preferred.
Apply to—
TONG SENG & Co.,
18, Queen's Road Central. [1627]

WANTED.

A T THE PEAK, for a little girl of 2½ years resident EUROPEAN NURSE.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1628]

WANTED.

A N ELECTRICAL or MARINE Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., Wanchai.

Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.,
St. George's Buildings. [1629]

WANTED COMPANION-GOVERNESS.

ENGLISH LADY in Malay States requires in March a European Companion-Governess for her daughter aged fourteen. Usual English, good French, and Music; to accompany family later in the year to New Zealand and thence to England as soon as permitted; must be energetic and good traveler, age 25-35 years. Salary \$100 per annum and all found. All passage monies paid.
Apply fully by letter with copies of testimonials and photograph to Box No. "1318," Office of "Daily Press" [1729]

FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Peak.
Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. [1711]

FOR SALE.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS (all different).
1000 Stamps \$ 3.00 2500 Stamps \$ 50.00
1500 " 15.00 3000 " 10.00
1800 " 22.00 4000 " 175.00
2000 " 25.00 [1716]

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG [1616]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES!

SAUSAGES!

A Variety to suit all tastes

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

CAMBRIDGE "

PORK "

BEEF "

LIVER "

BOLOGNA, HEAD CHEESE.

BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE " &c. &c. &c. [1623]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SHANGHAI, KORE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR."

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by DAVID HASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1918. [1624]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND

PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF

INFECTIOUS AND

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

TELEPHONE 616

[19]

MARRIAGE.

WILSON-THOMPSON.—At H.R.M. Consulate, Shanghai, on February 23rd, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Very Rev. Dean Walker, BENJAMIN GORDON WILSON, 2nd son of Mrs. W. Armstrong, of GERTRUDE THOMPSON, youngest daughter of Mrs. J. Leo Thompson and of the late J. Leo Thompson, Kobe, Japan.

DEATH.

LOOKHART.—At 67, Granville Park, Blackheath, on January 2nd, 1918, CATHERINE LOOKHART, widow of William Lookhart, F.R.C.S., of China, aged 64.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIGUEUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 5TH MARCH, 1918.

THE REVISION OF CHINA'S TARIFF.

It will probably be a considerable time before the Tariff Revision Commission now sitting at Shanghai completes its labours, and we fear that it is not impossible that, at the last, the revised tariff may fall very far short of giving universal satisfaction. It has long been admitted that, owing to the rise of prices since the import duties were last fixed, the amount that China has received in many cases has been very considerably less than the theoretical five per cent. *ad valorem*, and for some years past it has been recognized that, sooner or later, there must be a re-assessment that would save China from this annual loss of revenue. Consequently, when China declared war on Germany and Austria and the revision of the tariff was indicated as a desirable *quid pro quo*, it was difficult to refuse, but it is none the less open to question whether, in the midst of a world-war, it is possible to assess values of merchandise on an equitable basis, especially when inflated prices are further complicated by an abnormal exchange. These two factors may counteract each other to a certain degree, but, at the same time, neither of them can be ignored, for the tariff that is fixed now will not be open to revision until 1922, by which date, it is to be hoped, peace conditions will have been re-established for a considerable time.

The Tariff Revision Commissioners are thus beset with difficulties on every hand.

—if they look at the present, they can find no reliable basis on which to make their calculations; if they try to make the more stable values before the war the foundation for the new duties they will find it difficult to adjust these equitably for the collection of duties while abnormal war conditions prevail; when they look into the future, we hardly imagine there will be prophets bold enough to estimate now what figure will represent a fair five per cent. duty on, say, steel goods imported into China a couple of years after the war. From the nature of the problem it will be impossible to solve it by any single formula; still more will its solution be essentially a matter of compromise from beginning to end. The Chinese delegates, presumably, will be inclined to lay emphasis on the fact that, even before the war, there were numerous cases where the specific duty on commodities fell far short of five per cent., so that for years past China had been receiving considerably less in Customs revenue than, theoretically she was entitled to. This, we take it, will be generally admitted to be a reasonable argument, and will receive full consideration in every instance, unless the Chinese delegates themselves spoil their case by too grasping an attitude. In that event, a deadlock would be inevitable, whereupon it could only be decided that revision during the war was impracticable, so that it is only by a spirit of mutual accommodation that anything will be accomplished. Even so, with dozens of commodities to be assessed, each of which has to be examined separately and each of which presents its own special difficulties, it will probably be several months before the labours of the Commission are completed.

With such a task before them, it may seem unreasonable to suggest that the Commissioners should devote their attention to further problems. This is, however, an exceptional opportunity, and very great weight would attach to any findings of the Commission on any point of a cognate nature, so we hope that it may be possible, before they finally separate, to devote some attention to the vexed question of taxation in the interior. We do not refer to *likin*, the conditional abolition of which was arranged in the Mackay Treaty sixteen years ago; the immediate difficulty is the "destination tax," or *lotshui*, which the Chinese authorities levy on goods that are protected by a Transit Pass from internal taxation. Although this levy is illegal for the Chinese themselves can scarcely be deceived by their claim that the Transit Pass protects goods up to the town named as the destination, but not on entry into that town—it is in very many cases found difficult to fight and is frequently tacitly acquiesced in. Now that the foreign Powers are taking steps to give China her full rights in the amount of Import Duty to be collected it would be but logical for China to respond by giving the foreign merchant the complete immunity to which he is entitled in respect of Transit Pass goods. This matter probably comes outside the strict province of the Commission, but it should be possible for the delegates, as a body of experts on taxation, to pass a resolution on the subject, which each individual delegate could transmit to his national authorities. The question would then have to be settled finally by the Diplomatic Body and the Chinese Government, but its settlement would be immensely facilitated by an expression of opinion from the Tariff Revision Commission.

Notice is given by the Harbour Master for the Canton district that the Fog Bell on Collinson Reach Barrier is discontinued till further notice.

The police reports that the fire which broke out in one of the holds of the Japanese ship in harbour, on Saturday, 7th lbs. of rubber, 15 tons of coconut oil, and 154 bales of fine hemp were damaged by fire or water.

Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.M.G., has kindly consented to give a lecture at the Helena May Institute on March 22nd on "Peking: its Palaces and Temples." Illustrated by lantern slides. All are cordially invited to attend.

Arrangements have been made for members of the Golf Club to be housed temporarily in the Jockey Club stand at Happy Valley. Rickshaws or any other vehicles are not to be taken within the enclosure of the Race Course, and dogs must be left outside the enclosure.

THE CEREBRO-SPINAL

MENINGITIS EPIDEMIC.

SEVENTY-ONE CASES LAST WEEK.

During the week ended on March 3rd seventy-one cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were reported in the Colony, fifty-eight of which occurred in the City of Victoria. The number of deaths was thirty-eight, all the victims being Chinese except one—a Portuguese.

In the same period there were three cases of diphtheria (all of them Chinese and 2 of them fatal), two cases of enteric fever (one of them English and one of them fatal), one case of scarlet fever (Chinese), and two cases of small-pox (both Chinese and both fatal).

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO".]

February 3rd

YUENKONG CHANGES HANDS AGAIN.

Yuenkong, which was occupied a second time by General Lung's troops, has been recaptured again by Commander Lam Fu and others. A regiment of Canton troops, who allowed Lung's troops to enter the City, have surrendered to Lung's forces.

LUNG'S ATTACK ON YUENKONG.

The Magistrate of Yuenkong district has reported that the district city is attacked by General Lung's troops, and will be obliged to surrender if assistance is not sent at once.

THE MURDER OF ADMIRAL CHING.

It is said that a certain M.P., who lives in a building facing the spot where Admiral Ching was murdered, has stated that he rushed to the verandah when he heard the first shot. A second shot followed. He saw a man dressed as a soldier, and wearing a yellow cap, throw away a revolver, and make good his escape.

The Tsuchin, Mok Wing-sun, has increased the reward to \$50,000 offered for the arrest of the assassin.

COMMANDER REPORTED KILLED.

It is said that Commander Lam Fu was killed in action when he was defeated at Yuenkong. This, however, requires confirmation.

A JAPANESE ADVISER.

We are informed that a certain Japanese politician, who is related to the Japanese Royal family, accompanied by the Japanese Consul, visited Dr. Sun Yat-sen yesterday. Dr. Sun received him very cordially, and requested him to act as a high adviser to the Provisional Government.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF A LEADER.

Ku Yat-kwong (under Civil Governor's control), who was stationed at Yuenkong city, has surrendered without fighting to General Lung.

CANTON, March 4th.

THE MURDER OF ADMIRAL CHING. Several arrests have been made in connection with the murder of Admiral Ching Pih-kwong.

YUENKONG. There is a report current that Commander Lam Fu and Ngai Pong-ping have recaptured Yuenkong. We learn from a reliable source, however, that the report is untrue and that the city is still in the hands of General Lung's troops.

BANDITS IN PO ON DISTRICT. A message from the Po On district, which is adjacent to the New Territory, states that several thousand bandits, declaring themselves to be General Lung's supporters, are preparing to attack the district city again. The magistrate has urgently requested assistance.

FULL COURT.

APPEAL AGAINST CHIEF JUSTICE'S DECISION.

The Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, and the Puisne Judge, Mr. H. J. Gompertz, sat in Full Court yesterday to decide an appeal made by Mr. G. Martini, a merchant, against the Chief Justice's decision in a recent case.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the appellant and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harrison) appeared for the respondent—Chun Lung.

In the first instance Chun Lung, a Chinese merchant of Hongkong, sued Mr. G. Martini for damages for breach of a contract dated November 20th, 1915, under which Mr. Martini agreed to supply Chun Lung with 3,000 cases of tin plates. Mr. Martini was living in Manila when the writ was issued and Chun Lung obtained leave to issue a concurrent writ for service out of the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Martini then took out a summons to have the writ set aside on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction, as he was an Italian subject residing in Manila.

The Chief Justice heard this summons in Chambers and dismissed it and Mr. Martini is now appealing against that decision.

The point at issue is purely a legal one.

After the Court had heard Mr. Alabaster's arguments the case was adjourned until today.

THE WAR.

RUSSIA SIGNS PEACE TREATY.

SOVIETS DISSATISFIED WITH TERMS.

ROUMANIA GRANTED FURTHER ARMISTICE.

NEGOTIATIONS TO CONTINUE.

GERMAN RAIDERS' CRUISE.

ECHO OF THE "HITACHI MARU."

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

PATROL ENCOUNTER.

LONDON, March 3rd.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured a few prisoners last night in a patrol encounter north-eastward of the Polygon Wood.

DESCRIPTION OF ENEMY RAIDS.

LONDON, March 4th.
Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states:—Between St. Quentin and Polygon Wood there were six enemy raids on Friday night, also two enemy attacks.

The particular features of the raids were the intensity of the enemy barrages, the promptitude and volume of our own artillery response, the almost exclusive use of the rifle for repulse, and the disinclination of the picked German troops to press home the attack.

DASHING PORTUGUESE COUNTER-ATTACK.

The biggest attack occurred against the Portuguese on a front of 3,000 yards between the La Bassée road and Tenaquisart, which a whole enemy battalion assaulted. After a whirlwind bombardment, fierce hand-to-hand fighting occurred, but a dashing Portuguese counter-attack caught the enemy, and they are still at grips in the trenches.

GERMANS SCATTERED LIKE CHAFF.

How the Australians repulsed a raid was characteristically brilliant. A terrific bombardment preceded an attack by a party of 200, many of whom spoke English. The principal point of attack was a little post, the garrison of which put up a most valiant defence. Nevertheless, the enemy carried the post and pressed on to the company headquarters, where a counter-attack, organised by a platoon commander, irresistibly bore down upon the Germans, who were scattered like chaff.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, March 3rd.
A German wireless official message states:—East of Rheims we forced our way into Fort Pompelle, which we destroyed.

We recaptured sections of trenches south-east of Tahure and stormed trenches south of Haucourt, bringing back 400 prisoners.

We penetrated American trenches north-east of Suicheprey, inflicting heavy casualties.

VAST ENEMY RECONNOITRING OPERATIONS.

LONDON, March 3rd.
A Paris semi-official message states that the German offensive actions, despite their violence and the importance of the forces engaged, amount so far only to vast reconnoitring operations on the whole front.

Both sides are more vigilant, but it would be premature to conclude that these engagements are the prelude to an imminent offensive.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

LONDON, March 3rd.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided south-eastward of Armentières. We repulsed attempted raids in the neighbourhoods of St. Quentin, Arleux-en-Gohelle and Pontreux, inflicting considerable casualties in the latter raid in hand-to-hand fighting.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.
LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTION.

PARIS, March 4th.
A communiqué states:—There was a lively artillery action on the right of the Meuse, in the Woevre, Domèvre and Dadenovillers regions.

There was a violent enemy bombardment of our lines north of the Rhine-Rhine Canal.

EARLIER CABLES.

LIVELY BOMBARDMENTS.

LONDON, March 3rd.
A communiqué states:—There have been fairly lively bombardments on the Bois-le-Château front.

Our artillery prevented an enemy attack to the north-east of Reillon, in Lorraine, as he was preparing to leave his lines.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NAVAL MACHINES ACTIVE.

LONDON, March 4th.
The Admiralty announce:—Naval aircraft successfully raided the seaplane sheds at Ostend. A number of hits were obtained from an altitude of 100 to 300 feet. There were also three direct hits on an anti-aircraft battery in the vicinity. All our machines returned.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN SQUADRON GOES NORTH.

STOCKHOLM, March 4th.
The papers report from Gotthland that a squadron of 12 German ships with transports passed northwards on March 2nd.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN SMALL CRAFT SUNK.

AMSTERDAM, March 3rd.
A telegram from Berlin says a German mine-sweeper and three fishing vessels were sunk in the affair off Vlieland.

Most of the crews were saved.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMAN CAPTURES.

LONDON, March 3rd.
A wireless German official report states:—After hard fighting we captured Pleskau, also Polozk and Borisoff.

We effected a junction with the Polish Divisions at Bobruisk.

Austro-Germans entered Shorinka. We have so far captured 6,800 officers and 67,000 men, 2,400 guns, 6,000 machine guns, 1,000 vehicles, including 500 motor-cars, 21 armoured motor-cars, 12,800 rifles, 800 locomotives, 8,000 railway trucks, and great quantities of artillery and munitions.

Moreover, we captured at Reval 513 men, 290 guns, and 22 aeroplanes.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 2nd.
An Austrian wireless official message states:—We have reached Lasevsky, Prokhorov and Lepkany and have occupied Ghotin, Kamienec and Podolski, where the Staffs of two Russian Corps surrendered.

Three hundred guns, 300 field kitchens, one complete radio station and much material were captured.

GOMEL CAPTURED.

LONDON, March 3rd.
A German wireless official message states:—We have captured Gomel. Ukrainians and Saxons have been liberated at Kielf.

General.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE TREATY SIGNED.

GERMAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, March 3rd.
A wireless German official statement says:—Owing to the signature of the Peace Treaty the military movements in Great Russia have ceased.

BARSA, March 4th.

A German official statement says that peace was signed at 5 p.m. on March 3rd.

SOVIETS DISSATISFIED.

A large number of Provincial Soviets, including Moscow, are dissatisfied with the peace terms, and have convened a Congress of the Soviets at Moscow on March 12th to discuss the conditions.

EARLIER CABLES.

TREATY TO BE SIGNED WITHOUT DISCUSSION.

PETROGRAD, March 3rd.

The Delegation at Brest-Litovsk wired on March 2nd as follows:—"As was anticipated, the deliberations on the Peace Treaty are absolutely useless, and could only make things worse and even lead to the presentation of another ultimatum. In view of this, and the refusal of the Germans to cease military action until peace is signed, we have resolved to sign the Treaty without discussing the contents and to leave after its signature. We have, therefore, requested a train, intending to sign the Treaty to-day and leave afterwards. One of the most serious of the new terms is the demand to detach the regions of Karkhan, Kars and Batum from Russian territory, on the pretext of self-determination of the peoples."

EARLIER CABLES.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

AERIAL RAID ON CAPITAL.

PETROGRAD, March 3rd.

A German aeroplane bombed the city and killed three and wounded five persons.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY DEPORTING ELIGIBLES AT PSKOFF.

PETROGRAD, March 3rd.

The Germans at Pskoff have deported to Germany all men below 42 years.

SOCIALIST'S DENUNCIATION.

AMSTERDAM, March 3rd.

In the Reichstag, the Socialist, Herr Vogtherr, denounced Germany's "infamous war policy" against Russia. He accused the Chancellor of breaking the law by importing food from Bavaria, and said that Austria and Germany were already quarrelling over the Ukraine booty.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY AND ROUMANIA.

FURTHER ARMISTICE GRANTED.

LONDON, March 3rd.

A wireless German official report states:—A further armistice has been granted to Roumania to continue the peace negotiations.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

JAPAN'S DESIRE.

LONDON, March 3rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at Sydney, wiring on February 28th, says the Japanese Consul-General, in a lecture, said:—"Japan, like Australia and New Zealand, strongly desires that the German Colonies shall not be restored to Germany, as, if they were, the peace of the Pacific would not be regarded as secure."

EARLIER CABLES.

NATIONAL DEBT OF GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, March 3rd.

In the Reichstag, Count Posadowsky stated that Germany's National Debt was nearly 124 milliard marks.

THE CANADIAN SOLDIERS' VOTE.

OTTAWA, March 2nd.

The final returns of the home and overseas soldiers' vote gives the Government a majority of 62.

CRUISE OF THE GERMAN RAIDERS.

"HITACHI MARU" DEFENDS HERSELF.

COPENHAGEN, March 4th.

German officers from the *Igoisland* state that the *Turistiella*, seized in February, 1917, was the first victim of the raider *Wolf*. The steamer was sunk on February 27th in the Arabian Gulf.

The *Junna* was blown up on March 3rd.

The British steamer *Wandsworth* was sunk on March 11th, also in the Arabian Gulf.

The *Wolf* then sailed into the Pacific and sank the *Beluga* between Australia and the Kermadec Islands.

The American schooner *Encore*, loaded with petrol, from which the *Wolf's* seaplane replenished her store, was sunk between Bismarck Islands and New Guinea on July 10th.

Afterwards the *Matunga*, from which great quantities of food were taken, was then seized.

The raider then sailed for Ceylon, laying mines, particularly near Colombo. Here the *Hitschi Maru*, with a very valuable cargo of rubber and copper, was captured after a short fight, in which twelve of her crew were killed.

AUSTRALIA'S DUTY.

INDUCEMENTS TO MAINTAIN DIVISIONS.

SYDNEY, March 3rd.

The Empire League entertained Mr. Hughes at luncheon.

Mr. Hughes said that, subject to the limitation which the people of Australia had recently imposed, Australia must do her duty. He said the Government would appoint a High Court Judge as an Imperial Tribunal to determine the number of recruits necessary to maintain the divisions up to full strength and would increase the separation allowance in the case of married men by 33 1/3 per cent, deferred pay after twelve months to 100 per cent, or the current rate of war savings certificates, whichever is the greater. Cards would be sent to all men between the ages of 19 and 44, asking whether they would be prepared to enlist if drawn by ballot, provided so many others in the same district submit their names to ballot to make up the quota any month. Many enlisted men would be given leave on full pay to canvass for eligible men in their home locality. Recruiting sergeants were to receive a bonus of half a sovereign for each recruit actually passed. The Government invited patriotic citizens to pay insurance premiums to cover cases of death or total disablement. Women would be organised for recruiting purposes. The Government would exercise all its powers to encourage eligible men in the public service to enlist.

WAR BOND CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 3rd.

The great War Bonds Campaign, styled "The Business Men's Week," opens to-morrow. It is hoped to raise at least a hundred millions. There are many novel schemes for appealing to the public, especially in London, which is anxious to relieve all previous records.

In provincial cities challenges and counter-challenges have been exchanged, also between various boroughs of London and the provinces. As an instance, Cambridge has challenged Oxford to subscribe more.

CENTRAL POWERS AND ROUMANIA.

BASIS OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS ADOPTED.

AMSTERDAM, March 3rd.

It is semi-officially reported from Bukharest that Roumania has adopted the basis of negotiations proposed by the Central Powers and will send representatives to discuss the conclusion of peace.

FAYOURABLE PROGRESS.

LONDON, March 3rd.

A message from Vienna states that it is officially reported from Bukharest that the negotiations with the Roumanians

ILLEGAL LANDING OF CARGO.

APPEAL ALLOWED BY PRIVY COUNCIL.

LONDON, March 1st.

The Privy Council has allowed the appeal of the Crown against the decision of the Prize Court of Egypt that the Crown was liable for the damage to a cargo of copra captured on the German steamer *Sudmark*.

The respondents are the Chartered Bank of India, the Mercantile Bank of India and the Eastern Pacific Trading Company.

Messrs. Boustead & Co., the shippers of the cargo, contend that the cargo was illegally landed.

THE LATE SIR HENRY BLAKE.

KING GRIEVED TO HEAR OF THE DEATH OF HIS "OLD FRIEND."

LONDON, March 3rd.

H.M. the King has telegraphed to Lady Blake:—"I am grieved to hear of the death of my old friend, whom I have known so many years, and I heartily sympathise with you in your sorrow. Sir Henry Blake will be missed by a large number of those who knew and appreciated him in many parts of the Empire."

INDIAN CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

WHOLE AFFAIR SOMEWHAT CONFUSING.

NEW YORK, March 3rd.

A San Francisco telegram states that counsel for the prosecution in the trial of 31 alleged Indian conspirators contended that a connection had been established between a well-known Indian writer and high officials of the German Government in a conspiracy to foment a revolution in India.

During the proceedings certain documents, which had been officially communicated, were introduced by agreement. They implicate Zimmermann, Bernstorff and Luxburg. Besides the Indian writer in question, some of the leading Japanese statesmen are mentioned.

The whole affair is somewhat confusing, and in certain respects the statements seem almost incredible.

The documents include an unsigned letter addressed "R. Sachse, Rotterdam," dated January 21st, 1916, saying, "Dr. Chakravarty will return to the United States to form a new American Committee which will include Ramchandra and himself. He has agreed to send an agent to the West Indies, where there are 100,000 Indians, also to British Guiana, Java and Sumatra, and to conduct secret propaganda in America."

Both Chakravarty and Ramchandra are defendants in the present case.

Another letter produced, signed by Bernstorff and addressed "Oliviers, Amsterdam," notified the latter that 50,000 copies of "Why Indians are revolting against British rule" were available.

The identification of "Oliviers" has not been established.

A telegram from Herr Zimmermann to Count Bernstorff, sent through Count Luxburg, dated January 4th, 1917, referred to the actions of a secret Japanese agent, financed by Germany. The message is headed "Very Secret." It said:—"A Japanese, Hadj Nakao, is on his way to America with important information for the Indian Committee. He is to deal exclusively with Chakravarty. I advise giving Nakao \$50,000 for the execution of his plan in America and Eastern Asia. Please keep the Imperial Minister at Peking and the Consulate at Shanghai advised of your actions."

A letter dated November 21st, 1917, addressed to "Olivier, Amsterdam," said:—"We are awaiting definite instructions as to the work at Trinidad Damara (sic). Wu Ting Fu is now made Foreign Minister. He was always sympathetic to our cause, but the influence of Sun Yat Sen still persists in opposing us in that direction."

Correspondence, which was all intercepted by the American Government, was introduced into the case to show how German machinations brought Hindu plotters into private audiences with Ministers and statesmen.

The documents have been decoded by means of a special diplomatic code prepared by the German Foreign Office, the key to which was furnished to the State Department by the German Embassy prior to America's declaration of war.

CONDITION OF BRITISH OFFICERS AT KUT.

LONDON, March 1st.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Rawlinson, Mr. Hayes Fisher stated that the unfortunate condition of the officers taken prisoner at Kut had come to the knowledge of the Government, which was taking all possible steps to ameliorate their position at the earliest moment.

THE SIBERIAN MENACE.

MARINES PREPARE TO LAND AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

NEW YORK, March 3rd.

It is reported from Tokyo that the Bolsheviks have seized a pier at Vladivostock on which munitions valued at a hundred million roubles were stored. They have also threatened to requisition a foreign steamer.

Allied warships are preparing to land marines.

INTER-ALLIED SOCIALISTS' WAR-AIMS.

"PRACTICABILITY IS THE RULING CONSIDERATION."

AMSTERDAM, March 1st.

Forwards, commenting on the Inter-Allied Socialists' war aims, declares that practicability is the ruling consideration, because there is no volume of German opinion ready to concede anything not of advantage to Germany. Any Government willing to make concessions relative to Alsace-Lorraine or Posen would fall immediately. The Central Powers would ridicule any peace conference proposal that the Czechs, Slovaks and South Slavs should replace Austria-Hungary by a free league of Danubian States. The demand to an undefeated State that it shall fundamentally reconstruct itself is Utopian.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, March 3rd.

LATE.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Co., in their silver report, state:—"The market is steady. The tone of business is moderately active. American supplies have been forthcoming with some freedom. The Shanghai exchange has shown no important movement. The Indian holding of silver continues to shrink, but there will shortly be substantial additions owing to Government purchases."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "NIGHTMARE CITY" OF CANTON.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—Like Agur, the son of Yachah, I find in the enclosed appeal for funds to erect a C.M.S. church in Canton "There be three things which are too wonderful for me, yea four which I know not":—

(1)—Punch in an ancient number depicts an ugly man complaining that he and his wife are known as beauty and the beast, but for the life of him cannot see what she has done to deserve the name. For fully 60 years missionaries have been the nightmare of successive viceroys of Canton. The Von Archedaon Barnett discovers that this title properly belongs to the city Canton itself. We ask, Why? What has that city done to deserve that name? As the two words are in marks of quotation, there may be some author unknown to me whom he is quoting. But in common colloquial parlance one is inclined to ask "What price other nightmare cities, London, Glasgow, New York, Paris, Berlin, etc.?"

(2)—Why did the C.M.S. go to Canton nearly twenty years ago, when other missionary societies had long been established there?

(3)—Did the C.M.S. obey the Biblical behest of "counting the cost?"

(4)—Do they, or anybody else, think this an appropriate time for so "urgent" an appeal? The parent society in clamouring for £20,000 or £40,000 above and beyond usual contributions, and £1,000 is here asked for the erection of a foreign city of a new and unsolicited church. A "cost" of £1,000, as Dickens calls it. The Von Archedaon makes a casual reference to the great war (with out capital), otherwise one would suppose him to be ignorant of the serious demands on our purses for the nation and our wounded and blinded soldiers.

If he meet with a lukewarm response, he surely must not express surprise.—Yours faithfully,

GEO. H. BATESON WRIGHT.

(Our correspondent encloses an Urgent Call from the "Nightmare City of Canton," signed by Archdeacon Barnett, appealing for funds with which to erect a Church.—Ed., H.D.P.)

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"MERRY CHRISTMAS" AT THE FRONT.

SOLDIERS' FEASTS.
[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES."]
WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, December 23rd.
I have never been through quite such a Christmassy Christmas as this year, never heard so many "Many Christmases" greetings, or seen so many hundreds of pounds of plum pudding, roast pork, and geese and turkeys, and I have never heard so many healths drunk in any Christmas of my experience.
I confess that I spent the day deliberately hunting the outward and visible signs of Christmas, but, although I knew something of the tremendous preparations that had been going on for days and weeks past, I certainly did not expect to find quite such an all-pervading spirit of Christmas as I did. It started first thing in the morning. The first man you met hailed you with a "Merry Christmas," and as far as I could see no two people all day met to talk strict business or merely to gossip without beginning or ending the conversation with the same two words and answering, "And the same to you."
MOUNTAINS OF FOOD.
I wanted to see something of the method by which the rations and mails, the two foundation-stones of Christmas out here, were distributed, so I started off at a railroad, where the "pack train" with the supplies for the day arrived at 8 a.m. The train was in, and busy unloading when I got there, and "busy" was a mild word for the bustling activity that hailed and heaved boxes and barrels off the trucks on to the waiting wagons and lorries. There were mountains of food for men and animals, sides of bacon, truckloads of bread in sacks, boxes of pork and beans, crates of cheese, cases of biscuits and onions and potatoes and cabbages, tea and sugar and milk and sardines, huge hind and fore quarters of chilled beef, whole carcasses of frozen mutton, and casks and cases containing jars of jam.

And this train carried sacks which, perhaps more than anything else, would be welcome to their recipients; many sacks of stout canvas, carefully tied and bulging with the Christmas Day mail. Figures have been quoted showing the huge mails that have come to the front this Christmas, but the actual sight of the sacks loading on to the wagons that were to carry them to the next relling point and on up to their units seemed to bring home more closely the intimate touch of the Christmas mail. These sacks that I saw would pass on with the wretched, ragged, rationed to relling point, and up again with rations to the units' headquarters, where they are sorted to companies, or sections, or similar subdivisions, and from there passed to officers and men.

COOKS' BUSY DAY.
Later I went to some of the camps and saw the cooking and eating of the Christmas dinners. These camps are near enough to the front line for the men to be in temporary tents or hutments, and the cooking I saw was to a great extent being done in field kitchens in the open and in "travelling cookers." The cooks were having the busiest day of their lives, and had been hard at work in the cold, dark hours long before dawn, cutting up the joints, preparing the vegetables, boiling up "dixies" and "kookers," and "soyer" stoves. They had extra and willing help for the occasion, but even then, considering the limited means at their command, those I saw had achieved wonderful results. I went to several of the dining places in marquee and Nissen huts, but a description of one will serve fairly as typical of all.

In a double-sized Nissen hut three long tables were placed lengthways with something like 250 men seated to both sides. There was just room for the waiters to move along between the tables with the steaming dishes. The hut was decorated gaily with flags of paper and bunting festooned across and up and down with chains of bright-coloured paper. Bunches of greenery were on the curved roof and tacked round coloured pictures on the walls, and in foot-long white card-board letters strung across the room just inside the door, so that every man must pass under and read it, hung the inevitable greeting, "A Merry Christmas." There was no doubting the merriment in this dining-room. Laughter, rose in gusts, chatter and talk ran in a steady and unbroken stream. I stood beside a gramophone with a huge horn blowing its lungs out, and six feet away from it the loudest bray it could produce was lost, and the machine might have been dead dumb.

The men had soup, followed by heaped and plentiful plates of roast pork and vegetables. You would have to live for months and years on daily beef and mutton to understand how the change to roast pork is appreciated and enjoyed. There was roast pork in every dinner, and I believe few units were without it. There must have been a very holocaust of pigs along the lines in the few few days. The waiters rushed up and down the tables clearing away or replenishing empty plates. As in all the other dinners, the junior officers and the N.C.O.s waited on their men, and highly busy the men kept them. The popular joke of the moment was for the diners to pretend they were in a public restaurant, and there were continued calls for "Waitah, waitah!" and demands for "patty de fo grass," and calls to "bring me another roast pheasant," and "More champagne, waitah, please." A corporal and a sergeant caught up the joke, and passed back a fire of orders to the kitchen from the tables. "Sossage and mashed one; two of boiled beef and carrots." "Pint of four ale." "Yessir. Coming, sir."

"Very sorry, sir. Pork and beans is off. Bully beef is very nice to-day, sir." "Yessir, turtle soup, one; strawberry nice, two; gorgonzola, two pieces to the front, march." Then a corporal leaned over the shoulder of a burly private and said: "Excuse me, sir. I'm the Deputy Chief Assistant Food Controller, and I can't allow you to have more than four helpings of roast pork. As a child under fourteen, two pounds of pork is all you're allowed."

All very foolish and childish, you may say, but for the moment the men were happy as children and as oblivious of the war. The plates were clattered off, and the men filled the pauses to the next course with drinks of beer and cigarettes.

REAL PLUM PUDDING.
Loud cheers announced the arrival of the hall mark of a Christmas dinner, the pudding, real Christmas puddings, for all that they came in tins, the 8lb. tins that the A.S.C. has been issuing as rations to the extent of 1lb. per man, pudding of a fine rich darkness in appearance and an excellent and most Christmassy flavour, as I can testify. With the pudding's arrival the uproar of talk died down considerably, and over it at last the bray of the gramophone rose triumphant.

Outside a whistle blew three gentle notes, every man stiffened to stillness, the gramophone cut off sharply, and dead silence fell. Now in these much bombed camps three clear whistles make a certain signal, and in the dead silence that fell now a voice translated the signal exactly as the General walked in:—"Aeroplane over. Take cover." A roar of laughter went up, the General joining in. When silence was restored he made a brief speech, wishing the men "a merry Christmas and a glorious and victorious New Year." As he finished there came a running shout, "Same to you, Sir." A voice called, "Three cheers for the General!" and the three cheers nearly shook the paper chains off the walls. The General retired to a roaring chorus of "He's a jolly good fellow."

Cheese and fruits, apples and oranges, raisins and nuts followed the pudding, and again the hubbub of talk and laughter rose, punctuated now with the crackle of nut-shells and the bangings in the table of extra tough walnuts. Cigarettes began to sparkle along all the tables and a blue bank of smoke to rise and cloud the roof decorations. Calls for a song were rising as I came away after shaking hands with some of my hosts and getting from each one "And a Merry Christmas." If I talk in my sleep I know what I shall be saying to-night. It will be "Merry Christmas. Same to you. Merry Christmas."

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY for all Rheumatic, Gouty, and Gravelly Affections. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all these ailments, and is sold by all leading chemists and druggists.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

FLORISSAX & ECKHART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 5th Mar. Noon.
"HAKKA"	"SUNNING"	On 6th Mar. 3 P.M.
PAKHAI and HAIPHONG	"PAOTING"	On 7th Mar. Noon.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANG HOU"	On 7th Mar. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 7th Mar. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGHOU"	On 10th Mar. D'light

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE 36

Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 10 to 15 Days).

"GALTAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | FRIDAY, 8th Mar., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID HASSON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Despatch	Due at
to	HONG KONG	Str. from Colombo	MARSHALL	LONDON
Colombo	Noon		1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave France about	Due at Marseilles if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at two and a half available to Europe for Two Years, or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignor, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & P. JONES, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	1. IYO MARU ... 12,500 tons ... TUES. 5th March 11 A.M. 2. KITANO MARU ... 16,000 tons ... FRI. 15th " 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	1. NIKKO MARU ... 8,000 tons ... SAT. 16th " 11 A.M. 2. AKI MARU ... 12,500 tons ... SAT. 20th April 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	1. PENANG MARU ... 18,000 tons ... WED. 6th March.	
LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS., IS. TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

* Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1. FUSHIMI MARU ... WED. 13th March, 11 A.M.
2. KASHIMA MARU ... SAT. 23rd March, 11 A.M.

§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 282 and 283

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KORAIMARU	18,000	SAT. 9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI. 22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	28,000	TUES. 9th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES. 16th Apr.
SHINYO MARU	28,000	SAT. 27th Apr.
PERSEA MARU	9,000	FRI. 10th May.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Persea Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO (via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, URU, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA).

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 tons
KIYO MARU	17,300 "
SEITO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, MANAGER, King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Ticket to Europe available two years.

Return Ticket to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

(REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG)

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. F. & VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA; VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA; (TRANS-PACIFIC).

"MEXICO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 5th Mar., at 3 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 14th Mar., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and English Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo takes on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Peking and ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Asping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 10th Mar., at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU" ... MONDAY, 11th Mar., at 2 A.M.
"ROSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 14th Mar., at 2 A.M.

These Formosan Lineers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

(FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS)

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA, AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNEQUALLED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. MITCHELL, Freight and Passenger Agents, Prince's Building, 100, Horse Street.

